CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1832. [NO. 768.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Bank Stock Wanted.

FOUR 50 Shares each of State Bank and Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
January 10, 1832.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.
BENJAMIN RUSH,
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 62-tf.

Trunk Lost.

WAS taken from Powell's Tavern, Petersburg, on Sunday, 25th December last, a BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, about 2 feet long, with a Bear buckled on the top. It contained a few clothes a pocket-book, with nothing but some papers in it, that are only valuable to the owner. It was supposed to be taken by the main Southern Stage through mistake. The driver of the Southern Stage, or any other person who will return it to Mr. Powell, will receive ten dollars for their trouble.
JAS. C. JORDAN.
Richmond, Va., Jan. 3. 62-3t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having established himself in his business of a Blacksmith, would solicit a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use his best exertions to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. His charges will be moderate, and his work faithfully and expeditiously executed. He has taken the Shop at the foot of the Hill, south side of Person street, next door west of Mr. McLauchlin's.
LEVINE WOOD.
January 6, 1832. 62-4wp.

Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, on the 10th day of February next, at his residence in Sampson county, Raleigh Road, all his crop of

CORN AND FODDER,

one hundred and fifty barrels of Corn; ten thousand weight of Fodder, one hundred bushels of Peas, his stock of CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP, household and kitchen FURNITURE, plantation & farming TOOLS, one set of Blacksmith's TOOLS, COTTON GIN, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be made known on the day. Persons will do well to attend, as great bargains will be had.
LUNDA LEE.
January 5, 1832. 62-ts.
N.B. The Plantation where I live will be rented next day for the ensuing year, if not sold before.
LUNDA LEE.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day came before me, Absolem Marsh, and maketh oath that he has lost or mislaid a Note of hand given by Malcomb McNeill to Jesse Newberry, and conveyed from said Jesse Newberry to Absolem Marsh, Note dated about the middle of August last, for *Fifteen Dollars*, payable one day after date. I forewarn the said Malcomb McNeill from paying the said Note to any person except myself.
ABSOLEM MARSH.
January 3, 1832.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this January 3, 1832. Attest,
JESSE JACKSON, *J. P.*

Lotteries soon to be drawn.

Splendid Scheme,

100 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,
Class No. 1, for 1832, to be drawn at Richmond on Friday 20th January, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

65 number Lottery, 10 drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of 10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of 5,000	DOLLARS,
1	of 3,000	DOLLARS,
100	of 1,000	DOLLARS,
10	of 500	DOLLARS,
30	of 100	DOLLARS,
30	of 80	DOLLARS,

And a number of $50, $40, $30, &c.
Whole *Tickets* $10, *Shares in proportion.*

PETERSBURG MECHANIC LOTTERY,
Class No. 1, for 1832, to be drawn at Richmond on Friday 27th of January.

60 number Lottery, 9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	12,500	DOLLARS,
1	of 3,000	DOLLARS,
1	of 1,086	DOLLARS,
10	of 1,000	DOLLARS,
20	of 400	DOLLARS,
30	of 200	DOLLARS,

besides a variety of $100, $40, $30, &c. &c.
Whole *Tickets* $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.
Sold by the Package or single Ticket, at the Office and Lottery Office of

Paul Nash,

Successor of B. W. Hewson, Petersburg, Va.
Those orders from any part of the country, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the most prompt attention, and liberal discount will be given to those who purchase a Package. Address
PAUL NASH.
Petersburg, Va.

RANAWAY

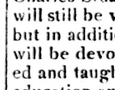
From the Subscriber on Sunday evening last, an indented Apprentice named *WELLINGTON* GILCHEY. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. A reward of two and a half cents, and expenses, will be paid for his delivery to me.
DUNCAN SMITH.
January 3, 1832. 61-tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company
SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.
January 3, 1832. 61-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.
SAM. F. NELSON.
December 31, 1831. 61 3m.



WINDSOR CHAIRS

10 doz. yellow and green Windsor CHAIRS, received per Boat Henry Clay, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Infant School.

AN Infant School will be opened on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in the white office opposite Mr. Seawell's, in Green street, near the Court House, under the superintendence of a Lady who has been instructed in the Infant Schools in the City of N. York, under the patronage of Mrs. Bethune, and who superintended the establishment of the Infant School in Providence, R. I. An Assistant Instructress will be provided; also a Servant to take care of the children. Children of both sexes from two to eight years of age will be admitted. The principles of instruction are such that a *large number* can be taught with as great facility as a less number. The object of establishing the School is to extend the benefits of infant school instruction to the *largest possible number* of the rising generation. The terms are 12½ cents a week, for each Scholar, and should it be practicable, they will be still further reduced. Provision for such Children whose parents cannot afford to pay even this reduced price, will, so far as possible, be made. So soon as it can be done, measures will be taken to provide a house in a more central part of the town.
Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1832. 61tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 28*th*, 1831.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view, Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an Assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose pious and regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.

The price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will be as heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the other Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr. Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.

C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE, } *Committee.*
December 7, 1831. 57tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Boat Geo. Washington, and for sale by the Subscriber,

22 Bedsteads,
2 Work Stands,
6 Rocking Chairs,
24 Windsor Chairs,
36 Jars Pickles,
12 do. Pickles and Peppers.
AMOS KIMBALL.
December 27. §60 tf §

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the County of Cumberland, are required to file them with Dan'l McDiarmid, Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 1st day of February next, or their claims will not be audited this year.
JONA. EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS, } *Committee of Finance.*
January 3, 1832. 61-5t.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

Philip Brooks & Wife, and others, vs. Daniel McNeill & Levin Hainsworth. } *Petition for Partition of Hannah Ducksworth's Estate.*

IT appearing to the Court, that Levin Hainsworth, one of the Defendants in this case, resides out of this State, therefore it is *Ordered*, by said Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, that unless the said Levin Hainsworth appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, and then and there answer said Petition, it will be heard exparte as to him, and decreed accordingly.
CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*
December 15, 1831. 61.6w.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

John B. Kelly, vs. Dugald McMillan. } *Original Attachment levied on Lands.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendant may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why said Court shall not order the Land levied on to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*
December 15, 1831. 61.6w.

Removal.

P. DAILEY
Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.
December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Green Paint,

A Superior article in canisters of 8½ lbs. each.
ALSO,
20 boxes Bar SOAP, just received per Steam Boat, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
Curtis's Block.
November 29, 1831. 56-tf.

REMOVAL.

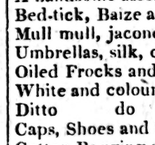
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.
December 6. 57tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf.



The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection.
HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which are,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

Communication.

Wilmington, Dec. 23, 1831.

To the editors of the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolina Journal, Raleigh Star, and all other presses in this State, who are disposed to publish the truth to the world.

GENTLEMEN: I pereeive under date of the 5th Dec., a report from Mr. Mebane, and regret that my absence prevented me from making this communication at an earlier date. In this report Mr. Mebane, from the committee on internal improvements, to which was referred the inquiry, whether the Cape Fear navigation company had not forfeited their charter, by an abuse of their privileges, states that no evidence had been submitted to prove the allegation. What was the evidence adduced, or in what mode it was received, by our committee, I am ignorant: but this I will say, that if a general and prevailing dissatisfaction in consequence of the supineness of the company and still more their partial and injurious operations, are entitled to attention, then could the committee have been at no loss.

In the discharge of public duties, as the high court of inquest of the country, the legislature should be particularly cautious, to whom they refer subjects of complaint. A stockholder in a company accused of having violated its charter, is independently of the influence of self interest, the last man who should be permitted to sit upon a committee to investigate the truth of such accusation. The very imputation of abuse in his office, either from favor or negligence, creates at once, a disinclination and unfitn ss, for a fair and full examination.

I will now proceed to lay before you, the most conclusive and irrefragable evidence that they have not only neglected, but continue to neglect their duties. You all recollect TARNTON, the old sea dog—what a battery he opened upon the Navigation Company and others, also stockholders, who went in company with me to Louis D. Henry, Esq. to examine the charter. Yet gentlemen, they have wantonly squandered those sums intended for the improvement of the river below, on the wild and impracticable scheme of a Batteau navigation, between Fayetteville and Haywood; and a short time before the meeting of the Legislature some one or two of these Haywood boats, containing a few bales of cotton, and some barrels of flour, drop along with the high waters for the mere purpose of giving colour to a report that the improvements are going on. The same scheme is practiced below. They drop along down with a large boat and a considerable number of hands, after the season has gone by during which the work ought to have been done. The commander of the boat deals out the rations of meal, bacon and whiskey, cutting off a few limbs in places where the boat can be most conveniently brought to. When the supply of provisions is exhausted, they slowly make their way back as well as they can. A report is then made to the legislature that the improvements are progressing. But the navigation is deteriorating. There is no management, no head to control. Gentlemen, intrust your offices to administration of this kind, and see what will be the result. Instead of collecting, you will have no subscribers.

The people have now been cajoled for years with assertions that the improvements on the river are advancing. Where is the evidence of this improvement? Is it to be found in the exhibition that took place, when our worthy Governor John Owen attempted to come down to Fayetteville—when that whole community were assembled at the bridge to receive his excellency? No, Gentlemen, the boat could not effect a passage. I was present, as no doubt, some of you were. We all left the bridge at night, being obliged to omit the honors that were due to our respected fellow citizen. The Board of Internal Improvement may have been present. If they have the use of their memories, they can tell what occasioned the delay. But another question arises. They or some of their friends may own stock and these persons, if the company should be deprived of their charter may lose in consequence of the measure. This is an argument which I have heard advanced, and that by stockholders of the Navigation Company. If this gentlemen, be the method of improving our navigable streams it is not the method of accomplishing any other object. The assertion of the committee or any one of that body, that there are no complaints against the company is equally unfounded. They exist in every direction. And it is a subject of daily conversation with those who navigate the river, that they are constantly deprived of a portion of their profits, by the illegal exaction of a tax to which the company have performed nothing to entitle them. I know that not only these but even the stockholders themselves have expressed their strong disapprobation of the expenditures above Fayetteville, and say that the stock is sinking.

It may probably be asked by the company, shall we lose our charter because no batteau navigation exists between Fayetteville and Haywood, or because the river is not improved between the former place and Wilmington? I would answer by asking shall the merchant and boat owner below, be compelled to pay tolls to make dividends upon stock, which, so far from being a benefit, has proved worse than useless?

The existence of this Company I sincerely believe to be an injury to the trade of this place. If it were abolished, we should ourselves remove the obstructions which come into the river after freshets. Trunnion! I must call upon you again. Can they rig a purchase to raise the old boat nine miles below Fayetteville. Has it been done? It would be an easy job for the owners of the Steamer John Walker, aye old fellow.

Another material objection to the manner of their operations, is, that no responsible commander is ever engaged to conduct the work upon the river. These improvements look very well on paper, bandied about from one journal to another. Going upon the river, we cannot find where the work is done. The only good I know to have been effected, was under the direction of Hinton James, Esq. of this place. It is not the performance of the work, but the receipt of the dividends, in which the stockholders are interested.

That the complaints now made are not new, is evidenced by the fact that a memorial, subscribed by a long list of respectable names was last year sent to the Legislature from Wilmington complaining that the company had not complied with the conditions of the Charter. It was read and laid aside. This disposal of a subject which it was wished, should be acted upon immediately has not been satisfactory. We are now engaged in preparing a new memorial with certificates, to be sent to the Legislature.

It will brighten the recollection of the members who forgot that there was one before the House last year. But gentlemen, not wishing to tire you out, I beg leave to state, that I never finish my work, until the parts are all connected. This we say is the beginning of the first certificate. You know some of the signers. They have lived on the river all their life time. Several others are on foot in Bladen; and will be sent to Raleigh in a few days.
DOYLE O'HANLON.

We the undersigned being called upon to state our opinion as to the improvement and work done by the Cape Fear navigation company on the Cape Fear river below Fayetteville, Do certify that in our opinion the navigation of the river has not been improved. On th econtrary we think the navigation has been injured by the work done upon the river.
Wilmington, Dec. 20th, 1831.
SIGNED,

PURDIE RICHARDSON,	on the Bladen line,
JOHN LLOYD McKAY,	of Bladen,
GEORGE CROMARTIE,	do.
NEILL McKAY,	do.
J. B. CLARK,	do.
ALEX. LAMON,	do.
WM. SHAW,	do.
J. W. HOWELL,	of Fayetteville,
JAMES OWEN,	Wilmington,
ALEX. McDOWELL,	Elizabethtown,
ALEX. CLARK,	Cumberland,
DOYLE O'HANLON,	Wilmington.

A Sign.—The following paragraph is taken from "the Natchez," a journal published at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi:

"From present indications, if we mistake not, Mississippi, within six months from this time, instead of a Jackson, will be called a Calhoun State; and we are not certain if Calhoun was fairly before the People as a candidate this day, that he would not take the vote of this State in opposition to Jackson—not because the people like the Calhoun doctrine, but because they would prefer him to Jackson. We fear the next contest in this State will be between Clay and Calhoun, instead of Clay and Jackson."

SCAP AND LETTER PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Dec. 21st, 1831, *on the bill for rebuilding the Capitol.*
(CONTINUED.)

Mr. WEAVER said, he would attempt to answer some of the arguments of the gentleman from Wake, who had just taken his seat. The question before the Committee would seem, from the manner in which he had treated it, to be one for the removal of the seat of Government; though, as he (Mr. W.) understood it, was merely one of expediency, whether we shall immediately make an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol of the State, or postpone the measure to a more convenient season.

It has been represented to the Committee, that the Legislature is bound by the ordinance of 1788, which fixed upon this place as the unalterable seat of Government, to continue it here except otherwise directed by the people in Convention, met for the purpose, and that it is therefore our duty immediately to rebuild the Capitol. Take it for granted, said Mr. W. that we are bound to rebuild the Capitol, does it follow that we shall not consult the convenience of the Government as to the time when it shall be done? For though the ordinance referred to determine the site of the Government, it does not prescribe that every session of the Legislature shall be held therein. Until convenient buildings were provided, the General Assembly were authorised to hold their sessions at any other place, and it is well known that several years were allowed to pass before the necessary public buildings were erected; and now, as the Capitol has been unfortunately burnt, we may consult our convenience as to the time of rebuilding it. We are here, at present, comfortably accommodated in a house the property of the State, and we can occupy it for a year or two longer, if we see fit to do so. He thought it was not necessary, on this question, to discuss the propriety of removing the seat of Government, as it is well known that we have no power over this subject. Nothing less than a Convention of the People, can decide this matter. He saw no propriety, therefore, in bringing the ordinance of the Convention of 1788 before the Committee, as no one has any intention of interfering with the provisions contained in that instrument.

It is asserted, that the faith of the State is pledged that Raleigh shall be and remain the unalterable seat of Government. It is so pledged, until the people in Convention shall determine otherwise. But they are at liberty to consult the public interest, and if they believe that interest will be promoted by a removal of the seat of Government, they can, at any time, call a Convention, and direct its removal to such place as they may think more suitable.

It is known that when Raleigh was fixed upon for the seat of Government it did not give general satisfaction; and, it is presumed, this was the reason, why the Legislature so long delayed the erection of the necessary public buildings; and it is a fact which is also notorious, that a considerable portion of the people have continued to complain of the location, and are now disposed to remove the Government to some more favorable situation, and wish a Convention to be called for considering this subject.

Many of the members of this Legislature are, indeed, instructed by their constituents to withhold any appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol at this session, in hopes that a Convention may be called to consider the propriety of removing its location, at the same time that they take into consideration the expediency of making certain other alterations in the Constitution. If in such Convention, a majority shall decide in favor of continuing the seat of Government at Raleigh, he would not oppose it. But should, for the present, oppose any appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol.

Bur it is said, if we refuse to pass this bill, the honor of the State will be buried under the ruins of the late Capitol on Union Square. He was of a different opinion. He thought the honor of the State consisted in doing that which would be of the greatest advantage to the public. If indeed, we were alone influenced, in the opposition which we make to this bill by a desire to destroy Raleigh, and thereby ruin many of its citizens, we should certainly be instrumental in sullying the honor of the State; but when we declare ourselves actuated principally from a belief that it will be conducive to the public interest to postpone the consideration of this subject, no blame can attach to us for the course we take.

Allusions had been made by the gentleman from Wake to certain combinations, which he said had been, or were likely to be formed, between the western and south-eastern members. If any thing of this kind had taken place, he could venture to say nothing like corruption had entered into the agreement—he believed if such arrangement had been made, it had nothing but the public good in view, and was therefore unobjectionable. He thought it right in judging of the conduct of men, at all times to put as favorable a construction thereon as the case would admit of. Gentlemen in the western, and gentlemen in the south-eastern portion of the State, may, from motives the most correct, at least in their own views of this matter, reject the bill now before the Committee. It is then unfair and unjust to impugn their motives, or charge them with corruption.

On Mr. Weaver's taking his seat, a motion was made, that the Committee rise, and report the bill to the House; and the question being put, was carried. The Committee rose accordingly, and on motion the House adj'd.

DECEMBER 22.—On motion, the House again took up for consideration, the bill for rebuilding the Capitol on Union Square; when Mr. W. F. LEAK, rose and spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER—Could I discharge the duties which I owe to those whom I have the honor in part to represent, by giving a silent vote on the bill before the House, it would better comport with my feelings. But, sir, standing as I do here, a representative, not only of the county of Richmond, but in questions of this magnitude, of the whole State, I cannot remain in my seat, and suffer to pass, *sub silentio*, the arguments, the insinuations, and I may add, sir, the charges of the gentleman from Wake. Could I suffer such, I should be recreant to the trust confided to me, and totally unworthy a seat in this Legislature. And while my judgment is cool and collected, permit me to say, that I have no feelings to gratify, that I have no animosity to indulge in toward the citizens of Raleigh; from them I have always received that attention and politeness which was due to a stranger, and toward them I cherish none but the best of feelings. And I must do them the justice to say, that, in my humble opinion, they have more magnanimity than to entertain an impression, for a moment, that the refusal on our part to appropriate money for rebuilding the capitol, proceeds from personal dislike or private animosity. Can I, sir, have any interested motives to prompt me to withhold my legislative sanction from the bill on your table? None, sir—none that are personal—none that are sinister—none that are envious. I see among the citizens of this place some of the associates of my boyhood, and the companions of my riper years. What, then, Mr. Speaker, prompts me with others to vote against the bill? Why, sir,

I will tell you. It is not that we like the citizens of Raleigh less, but that we like our State more. For my part, I believe, sir, that the interest of North Carolina requires that the appropriation should be withheld. When I speak of interest, sir, I speak of it not in that narrow and contracted meaning which has been so vividly pourtrayed by the gentleman from Wake; but, sir, I speak of it in its extended meaning; in that meaning which requires that private convenience shall always yield to public good; that whenever the interest of a portion of the State and the interest of the whole come in collision, that the former ought to be lost sight of, and completely merged in that of the majority.

The gentleman from Wake, in the commencement of his remarks, spoke of the obligation we were under to support this bill; he read authority which went, as he thought, to show that the ordinance of 1788, was *in foro conscientiæ*, morally, as obligatory on us in requiring this appropriation, as the Constitution we have sworn to support; that we had no more right to withhold the appropriation, than, as legislators, we would have a right to refuse to elect a Governor, Speaker, or to withhold pay from the Judiciary. This Mr. Speaker, I confess is a novel doctrine, started in the City of Raleigh, and within the City will most of its proselytes remain. For, sir, it never can have an advocate, unless something extraneous has been brought to operate on that advocate's judgment. It never can win over one proselyte, unless his interest and not his judgment, has been addressed. But, Mr. Speaker, I will not say that it cannot have an honest advocate; for, sir, men may honestly and zealously believe a thing; may advocate a principle, which their cooler and better judgments, unoperated on by the sallies of passion or interest, would spurn. Of this we have had sufficient evidence afforded us in this novel doctrine, so ably urged by the gentleman from Wake in his animated lecture on constitutional law and moral obligations. All shewing forth the obligatory nature of the ordinance of 1788.

Now, sir, let us look at the nature of this Ordinance, and then at the reasoning in support of its obligations, which are said to be equal to those of the State Constitution. It was, sir, an ordinance, in obedience to the will of the people, previously expressed through their representatives in the General Assembly, which sat at Tarborough the previous year, by which they were instructed to meet in Convention, for two several purposes—the 1st, for the adoption of the Federal Constitution; the 2d, to locate the seat of Government, which location was to be the unalterable seat of Government, until changed by the people, met in Convention for that purpose. This, sir, if not the words, is the substance of the ordinance of 1788. It solely refers to the place, and not to the permanency of the seat thus established under its requisitions; and if, Mr. Speaker, a proposition were now submitted to this Legislature; if this were a bill to remove, instead of a bill to rebuild the seat of Government, then indeed ought we to be told that its mandates should be obeyed; then indeed might we be told that we were servants and not masters; and then ought we to be denounced as recreants to our trusts. Yes, sir, and as apostates from the true faith of republicanism, which recognizes all sovereignty to be in the peeple. But, sir, as no such proposition is now before us; as it is only a bill for an appropriation, charity should be called to the aid of those with whom we disagree. For, sir, there are numerous reasons and considerations why we should, at this time, refuse to appropriate. In the first place, I believe it at this time improper. I look at the question as one solely of expediency, and not of moral obligation.

It is, sir, inexpedient, first, because our funds at the present are quite low; and secondly, because a greater question now agitates the public mind, and the people wish it suspended until that question is settled; and in advocating the suspension, I conceive that I am acting in obedience to my masters' will, and in strict conformity to the soundest principles of republicanism. Yet, sir, I am one of those who believe the sovereignty to be in the people, and that we are servants and not masters. That whenever we ascertain their will, no matter in what manner it is ascertained, whether it be fulminated by the dictatorial nod of a caucus, or silently conveyed through other ducts or channels, being thus ascertained, I hold myself in duty bound to obey the same. Can it then be doubted, Mr. Speaker, for a moment, that we are not governed by what we believe to be that will? Do the gentlemen of this place suppose that the people of the country have not thought on the subject—have not considered, and well considered, the propriety of rebuilding the Capitol at this place? Yes, Mr. Speaker, such an interest has it excited in the West, that in a great many counties the people are alive, and feelingly alive, on the subject of this bill, and they have gone so far, in some of the counties, as to instruct the representatives to stay the appropriation. And, sir, since we came here, one county has called a meeting of its citizens, and among other subjects, directed their members to go against an appropriation. And yet, sir, notwithstanding all this, we are told that we are acting against the will of those whom we represent; that we assume to ourselves the highest seat in the synagogue; that we have become masters and not servants. Yes, sir, we have been accused of sticking to the letter, and disregarding the substance. We are told that we are as much bound to support this bill, as one of your Judges would be to support an enactment of this Legislature; and we are challenged to show, that the two cases are not analagous. The most learned and ingenious sophistry has been called on even to point out the difference. Why, Mr. Speaker, to my mind, unlearned as I may be in the arts of sophistry, the two cases are by no means analagous—they cease when comparison begins—in one thing only do they agree; that is, that we are both men—in every thing else they are antipodes—in every thing else diametrically at issue. The Judge is sworn to support the laws, and to enforce them when made. We are sworn to support the Constitution, within whose chartered limits those laws are made. The Judge is the creature of the Legislature, and that Legislature the creature of the Constitution. The will of the one, and the written letter of the other, are what respectively governs them. Have we then engrafted into that Constitution the written letter alluded to—have we said one word in reference to the subject matter of this debate? Why, sir, if the question were *now* submitted to *this* Legislature to remove its seat of government, then there might be a striking similarity in the cases put—for, sir, I admit, *qou ad hoc*, the ordinance is equally obligatory with the Constitution: that this Legislature would be travelling without the record, would be acting without its proper sphere, in attempting such. To show the absurdity, look at the purposes for which the Convention was called, and the objects the people had in view in so calling it. One was for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the other was for the location of the seat of government, which, when located, was to remain until the people in Convention saw proper to remove it. Can it then be denied, that their will has some control over it—that it operates as a lever by which it may be removed to any point within the limits of your State, where the public good requires it? We then, sir, profess to be the true disciples of the republican faith: for we have reason to believe that our people, that a majority of the freemen of North Carolina, desire a change; and, sir, in order to facilitate their wishes, in the true spirit of genuine republicanism, do we propose to remove every obstruction which shall, in the slightest degree, prevent that will from being accomplished. We have a constitutional right thus to act, and the only responsibility which we assume, the only obligation which we are under, is to our constituents, and to them alone.

We are told that the plighted faith of the State is pledged, and that unless we appropriate, that pledge is violated. This, sir, is an argument in advance. It may be addressed to the people. The question is not now before this House, which involves the question, whether the Legislature can remove, or not—it is one of expediency only. But, sir, if that were so, it would follow, once a seat of Government, always the seat of Government. And you cannot conceive of a possible case which would justify a removal; for if the argument is good at this time it may with the same propriety be urged at another time, and no matter how much you advance the interests of the whole, you could not, without a violation of the Constitution, remove it.

We are told, sir, that between 1776 and 1789, the Legislature fluctuated in the places of its sittings between 12 and 20 times; that the several Legislatures of 1789-90-91-92 refused to obey the Ordinance, that party in those days was hardly known; that the many-headed monster had not reared his hydra head; that then there was no eastern, no western feeling; and yet, sir, notwithstanding all this, how does it happen, that this same band of brothers refused, year after year, to make the location required to consummate the Ordinance? Why was it, sir, that this was not done until 1793? It was because, as we have always heard, that there was some fraud, something rotten in Denmark; does it not prove the correctness of the charge which the gentleman from Wake, in his laboured eulogy of yesterday endeavored to refute?—Yes, sir, Tradition has handed down this to the present generation. History has been said (by the gentleman from Wake) "to be Philosophy teaching by example;" but, we all know that History has erred, may lie; but, sir, Traditions are *truths* handed down from our ancestors. The History which has been introduced by the gentleman from Wake, had he pursued its pages farther, would have shewn him that our country has always turned a deaf ear to the powerful appeals which have been made to her magnanimity, to her professed devotedness, to the common interests of the State, and particularly to the claims of the county of Haywood, which has been mentioned in this House. For, sir, on an examination, I find on recurring to this same History, that when Haywood applied for admission, that this same county of Wake voted against the bill. Here, then, indeed have we History, which is "Philosophy teaching by example," and the gentleman should not blame us, if that example be now imitated.

For my own part, Mr. Speaker, I think he would be a poor son of North Carolina, who would not seize every opportunity to advance the character of his State. We all know, sir, that a State derives in no small degree, its national character and rank from its exports.—Here then, Sir, is poor North Carolina, without energy and without enterprize; with Virginia on one side and South Carolina on the other, as Vampyres sucking out her very life-blood. Boasting, sir, of their exports, which have been swollen by our produce, and we are making no effort to counteract this perpetual draining. What we first want, and have always wanted, a commercial town, supported by a rich back country. We have that rich back country, and we have a site for that Town on the banks of the Cape Fear, and all we want is to place our seat of Government there, and connect that Town and that country together by good Rail Roads, and, my life on it, we should have new energy and life infused into the body politic. North Carolina might then arise from her lethargic State; walk boldly forth, and no longer be a by-word in her sister States, and it would have another happy effect, our citizens would become better acquainted; they would then have some rallying point; the planter of the west, and the planter of the east, would then meet and interchange their opinions on national and State subjects; thus becoming better acquainted with each other's views, when they met to legislate, they would meet not as at present, torn to pieces by factions and by parties. Not, sir, as we are now and always have been, playing the game of *Hawk* and *Buzzard;* but they would meet, sir, as a band of brothers, all having at heart the interest of our common State. Is not such a state of things desirable? Have we not witnessed long enough, to our disgrace, the ruinous effects of this sectional feeling? Any thing which would have the smallest tendency to do this away should be supported. And what, sir, is more likely, than a Town of commercial consequence, where there would be a community of interest; and to produce this, necessarily must be a community of feeling. And, sir, because Fayetteville is supposed capable of being made such a place, she has been so unceremoniously lugged into this debate and pourtrayed in an attitude, to say the least of it, not an enviable one. And why, sir, because she is unfortunately situated on the Cape Fear; and her claims, (although never urged by her citizens,) have been weighed, and the public eye attracted to her.

Hence, sir, that jealousy, and those sneers which have been thrown on her and her commerce. But, sir, as she has an able advocate on this floor, and one more capable of doing her justice than myself, I pass these charges by. But as she has been introduced, I will ask the gentlemen of this House, what place is there which holds out as many advantages as this? She is on a navigable stream (not a wet weather one) she is already the most commercial Town in your State, and her location is what will give and secure to her additional commerce. Turn your eyes on the map of the State, and you will find her on the Cape Fear, a stream purely North Carolinian from its source to its termination. It runs diagonally thro' the State; its course south-east, its head waters within 50 or 60 miles of the Yadkin, from the north-east; and, sir, I look forward to the day when these waters will be united by a Rail Road, and when these streams will bear down two-thirds of the Agricultural produce of the State; and I should be in favor of any measure which shall have the effect of bringing about this state of things.

Another reason why State policy requires a removal is, that at some future day, we shall want a Penitentiary. Humanity dictates that punishment should be graduated to crime; our laws are at present, in some respects, too sanguinary; they cannot be enforced, because they are opposed to the moral feeling of the community. Where then can you, or ought you to place such an Institution? Why certainly, sir, at the seat of Government. Where is one most likely to be the least expense? Why, sir, on a navigable stream, for the reason that the articles manufactured, are of the grosser and heavier kind, and such as will not, nay, cannot be manufactured, where the land carriage is expensive. The reason we have not heretofore provided a Penitentiary Establishment is, that we could not agree among ourselves as to its proper location.

We have heard read document after document, and folio after folio. We have been told, sir, that a bargain is said to have been formed between the West and Cape Fear. We have had cited the speeches of the members of the Legislature on the Convention Question of 1821, as a model for our conduct this day. Nay, sir, the new Constitution, proposed by the Convention of 1823, has been brought before us by the gentleman from Wake, as furnishing evidence of the plighted faith of the State; as affording additional evidence of a recognition, on the part of the West, of the constitutional claims of Raleigh to be the unalterable seat of Government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I for one, had the honor of being a Delegate to that very Convention, which formed this new Constitution of 1823; and, sir, I had the still farther honor of being one of the committee of seven who drafted this instrument. It is reasonable therefore, that I should know why this clause was inserted, and why the other was; and so far from its being an acknowledgment, on our part, it was almost any thing else. The seat of Government was then, as it is now, a secondary consideration, with the members of the West—a change in representation was the primary one; and, sir, it was th n and there placed as a kind of *bait*, to win Wake county over; for we all knew, that apart from her having the seat of Government, she desired a Convention. This, sir, is within my own knowledge; and for what I say, I appeal to the gentlemen present, who also assisted in the formation of the Constitution. No, sir, we have never acknowledged any such claims; we were anxious to remove the inequality of representation, and thought, that by securing to Wake the seat of Government, we might stand a better chance of effecting our object. This is the naked truth, and it is well enough to out with it.

As I am to be followed by gentlemen well qualified to do the cause justice, I shall conclude by saying, that for these reasons, I shall refuse the Bill on the table my legislative sanction.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—The bill to repeal the inspection laws upon staves and heading, so far as relates to the port of Wilmington, was indefinitely postponed, on its 2d reading, on motion of Mr. Campbell.

Friday, Jan. 5.—The Senate took up the resolutions in relation to Gen. Jackson's administration, which were amended so as to read thus:

Resolved, That this General Assembly, speaking, as they believe, the feelings and opinions of a large majority of the people of this State, do approve of the Administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Resolved, further, That this General Assembly, relying with a firm confidence in the known integrity and tried patriotism of Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and believing that the best interests of the *Union* will be preserved and promoted by his re-election, do recommend him to the people of these United States for the elevated station he now holds with so much honor to himself and benefit to his country.

The first resolution was adopted, Ayes 56, Noes 7. The second was also adopted, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Askew, Bateman, Brittain, Brownrigg, Cooper, Cowper, Davenport, Dishongh, Gilmore, Guinn, Hawkins, Hayley, Hill, Hoke, Howell, Kerr, Kendall, Lindsay, McDaniel, McEntire, Marshall of Anson, Marshall of Carteret, Matthews, Martin of Wilkes, Massey, Miller, Montgomery of Orange, Mosely, Moye of Greene, Parham, Rencher, Spaight, Seawell, Sherard, Skinner, Sneed, Thomson, Tyson, Underwood, Vanhook, Williams, Wilson.—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Caldwell, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliott, Hall, Hoover, McFarland, Martin of Rockingham, Melchor, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Pool, Ray, Rowland, Selby, Simmons, Toomer.—20.

Monday, Jan. 9.—Mr. Toomer, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to which was referred the bill to admit to entry the vacant marsh and swamp lands, with some exceptions, reported unfavorably to its passage. The bill was then rejected.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—The bill to establish "the Bank of North Carolina," was, on motion of Mr. Martin of Rockingham, indefinitely postponed—33 votes to 28.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The bill to provide for re building the Capitol in the City of Raleigh, being read the first time, the question on its passage was taken, when the vote stood 31 to 31. The Speaker gave the casting vote against the bill; and so it was rejected. The Ayes and Noes were as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Askew, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Davenport, Dishongh, Hawkins, Hayley, Lindsey, McDaniel, Marshall of Carteret, Matthews, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Moseley, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Pool, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Selby, Skinner, Sneed, Thompson, Vanhook, Williams, Wilson.

NOES.—Messrs. Allen, Brittain, Caldwell, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliott, Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Hoover, Howell, Kerr, Kendall, McEntire, McFarland, Marshall of Anson, Martin of Rockingham, Martin of Wilkes, Massey, Melchor, Montgomery of Orange, Parham, Ray, Rencher, Sherard, Toomer, Tyson, Underwood.

[It will be seen that every member was at his post and voted as he did before, except the member from Columbus, who had gone home.]

Previous to the question being taken, a motion had been submitted by Mr. Martin of Rockingham, to reconsider the vote taken on the appeal from the decision of the Chair, on the point of order suggested by Mr. Toomer; but it was agreed to waive that motion until the fate of the bill was decided. After its rejection, a vote was taken on this motion, and the decision of the Chair was *reversed* by a majority of one vote,—31 to 30.

The bill to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, was, on motion of Mr. Allen, indefinitely postponed, 31 to 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Mr. Polk, from the committee to which was referred the memorial of A. D. Murphey, and the bill to encourage the publication of a History of North Carolina, reported that it is inexpedient and improper to raise the necessary funds by lottery, as contemplated by the bill.

The Convention resolutions, after an animated debate, were indefinitely postponed, 69 to 56. We intend to copy the debate, as fast as it appears in the Register. The Yeas and Nays on indefinite postponement were:

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Beckwith, Bell, Boddie, Bonner, Bragg, Broadhurst, Chamblee, Cherry, Cloman, Cox, Crump, Daniel, Davis, Flowers, Freeman, Gause, Gillespie, Glenn, Grandy, Gaston, Harper, Haywood, Heartley, Houlder, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, Judkins, Larkins, Long, Lyon, Moody, Moore, McCleese, McMillan, Nelson, Nicholson, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pittman, Powell, Rand, Reddick, Robertson, Sanders, Sasser, Settle, Simmons, Singleton, J. H. Skinner, J. M. Skinner, Speight, Spruill, Stallings, Stephens, Sumner, Swanner, L. Thompson, G. A. Thomson, Toole, Townsend, Wilson, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten, W. Wright, Wyche.

NAYS—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Bogle, Brevard, Brooks, Burgin, Calloway, Cansler, Clayton, Courts, Cunningham, Davidson, Doherty, Edmonston, Emmett, Faddis, Fleming, Garland, Glass, Gwyn, Hartt, Henry, Hill, Hogan, Laspeyre, Leak, Mask, Mebane, Miller, Monk, Morris, McCain, McLaurin, McLean, McNeill, McQueen, Pearson, Peeples, Petty, Polk, Seawell, Sherwood, Sloan, Smith, Tatham, Thomas, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whitaker, Winston, Witcher, Worth, Ziglar.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Mr. Henry presented a resolution instructing the Public Treasurer not to enforce the collection of the bond of John M'Rae of 3,000 dollars, due the 1st December last, until the 1st December next, unless the safety of the debt may require its earlier collection. Mr. Fleming proposed to strike out said resolution, and insert another in lieu thereof, requesting the Governor to procure from John M'Rae 27 copies of his proposed Map of this State, and present a copy to the General Government, and to each of the States; and also to require payment from John M'Rae of the amount due by him to the State, (3,000 dollars.) This amendment was rejected, and Mr. Henry's resolution was adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—The bill to enable the State Bank to declare a dividend of its capital stock, was indefinitely postponed.

The resolutions from the Senate, approving of the administration of Gen. Jackson, were adopted, 88 to 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Arrington, Barclay, Bell, Boddie, Bogle, Bragg, Brooks, Burgin, Cansler, Cherry, Clayton, Cloman, Courts, Cox, Crump, Daniel, Davidson, Davis, Doherty, Edmonston, Emmett, Faddis, Fleming, Flowers, Garland, Glass, Glenn, Grandy, Guinn, Harper, Haywood, Henry, Hill, Houlder, Hunt, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, Judkins, Larkins, Long, Lyon, Mebane, Miller, Monk, Moody, Moore, M'Gehee, McNeill, M'Queen, Nelson, Outlaw, O'Brien, Peeples, Petty, Pittman, Polk, Rand, Robertson, Sanders, Sawyer, Sasser, Settle, Sherwood, Simmons, J. H. Skinner, Sloan, Smith, Speight, Spruill, Stallings, Sumner, Thomas, L. Thompson, G. A. Thompson, Toole, Townsend, Wadsworth, Webb, Whitaker, Wilson, Witcher, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten, Wyche, Ziglar, Morris.

NOES.—Messrs. Barringer, Beckwith, Chamblee, Cunningham, Freeman, Gause, Gillespie, Gaston, Mask, McCain, McLaurin, McLean, McMillan, Pearson, Powell, Seawell, J. M. Skinner, Weaver, Worth.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, was indefinitely postponed, 88 to 23.

The resolution authorising an appropriation of $5000 for repairing the Statue of Washington, was ably advocated by Messrs. Pearson and Gaston, and adopted, 86 to 30.

CAPTIONS

Of the Laws passed at the Legislature of 1831-32.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. To incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company.
2. To incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company.
3. In aid of the North Caralina Central Rail Road and Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company.—[Authorizes the Governor to have surveys made of the most eligible route for said Rail Roads.]
4. To change the disposition of the money constituting the agricultural fund. [Provides that the money hereafter accruing from Clerks, instead of being paid into the Treasury shall be paid over to the county Trustee of each county for county purposes.]
5. To prevent persons on the sea coast from holding out false lights. [Provides that any person holding out false lights or beacons on the sea-coast, for the purpose of deceiving or misleading Masters of vessels, may be indicted, and on conviction, may be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.]
6. To repeal an act, passed in 1827, prescribing the manner in which staves, heading and shingles shall hereafter be counted.
7. To amend the 10th section of an act, passed in 1819, chap. 997, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. [Provides, that any purchaser having lost their certificate, upon an affidavit being made setting forth the section and district of the land purchased, and upon producing receipts for the payment of the purchase money to the Secretary, he shall make out a plot from his book and issue a Grant.]
8. To repeal part of the act of 1741, authorising the County Courts to grant certificates in certain cases. [Prohibits the County Courts from granting certificates for Slaves to carry guns.]
9. To provide for the collection of fines imposed upon free negroes or free persons of color. [Provides, that when they shall be convicted of any offence and fined, and are unable to pay such fine, they shall be hired out to any person who will pay the same for the services of the free negro or free person of color, for the shortest time.]
10. To amend the first section of an act, passed in 1830, authorising free persons of color to hawk and peddle out of the limits of the county in which they reside. [Provides that they shall first obtain a license from the County Court of each county in which they propose to hawk and peddle.]
11. To re-enact and extend the provisions of an act, passed in 1829, incorporating Lake Drummond and Orapeake Canal Company.
12. To authorise the filing of petitions in vacation, to hold defendants to bail on petitions, and authorise the County Courts to issue process to several counties at the same time.
13. To limit the time within which actions may be brought against Bail. [Provides that such actions shall be brought within four years.]
14. To give longer time for the paying in of entry money. [Allows twelve months longer.]
15. To amend the law relative to malicious and unlawful maiming and wounding. [Provides that castration with malice aforethought, shall subject the offender to death without benefit of clergy.]
16. Concerning Corporations, the Officers and Managers of Corporations and Trustees of funds for public purposes. [Provides a remedy for any violation of their charter.]
17. To amend the 5th section of an act, passed in 1816, chap. 912, for the more speedy trial of Slaves in capital cases. [Empowers the Governor, in cases of conspiracy, to issue a commission to either of the Judges of the Superior or Supreme Court, to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of such slaves as may be implicated.]
18. For the distribution of a part of the public arms among the counties of the State, and for the preservation and accounting for of the same. [Specifies the number of muskets each county shall be entitled to receive.]
19. To amend an act, passed in 1817, chap. 22, to revise and amend the laws respecting wrecks and wrecked property. [Extends the limits of the third wrecking district.]
20. To allow appeals to the Supreme Court from interlocutory judgments, orders and decrees of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. [Provides that the Judges of the Superior Courts shall allow appeals on such terms as they may deem equitable.]
21. To repeal the second section of an act, passed in 1823, to amend the Militia laws of this State relative to the Cavalry.
22. To distribute the remaining Tactics. [Provides that one copy of the tactics sent to this State by the General Government, be given to each of the Adjutants of the respective Regiments of this State; one copy to each of the commissioned Officers of the 94th Regiment, and the remaining copies to the Officers of the several Volunteer Companies.]
23. For the better regulation of Pilotage, on vessels trading within the Cape Fear Inlets. [Provides that after the 1st of March, 1832, all vessels trading within said Inlets, over 40 tons burthen, shall pay pilotage according to the rates already established.]
24. To abolish the punishment of cropping.
25. To amend an act, passed in 1812, to amend the laws relative to the Supreme Court. [Makes it the duty of the clerk, in cases of Equity pending in said Court, for a reasonable compensation to record all bills, answers, pleas, replications and demurrers, with all decrees made thereon, together with the opinions of the Judges.]
26. To authorise Justices of the Peace to take depositions in certain cases. [In cases where depositions of witnesses are authorised to be read on trials before a single Justice, the same may be taken by any Justice of the county where the witness may happen to be.]
27. To repeal the 8th section of an act, passed in 1828, to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by Justices of the Peace.
28. To amend an act, passed in 1777, declaring what fences are sufficient and to provide a remedy for abuses. [Where the stock of one person breaks into the enclosure of another and commits any injury, an action is to be brought before a Justice of the Peace, where the party aggrieved, may recover damages. [Persons beating or wounding the stock of others to pay damages, &c.]
29. To amend the second section of an act, passed in 1796, to enforce the duty of Inspectors in the State. [Prescribes the size of barrels for fish.]
30. Amending the laws relative to the manner of appointing Jurors for the Superior and County Courts of this State. (Gives to the Sheriff and Clerk, with the aid of three Justices, the power of drawing Jurors for their respective counties, when such duty have been neglected by the Court.)
31. To authorise the Clerks of County Courts to receive entries of vacant lands in certain cases. (The Clerk to act, where there is no Entry Taker.)
32. To repeal part of an act, passed in the year 1827, entitled, 'an act to prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the Roanoke and Cashie rivers, and their waters.'
33. Pointing out the mode whereby the Militia of this State shall hereafter be called into service, in cases of insurrection or invasion, and outlawed and taken away negroes. (Gives to seven Justices, the power of demanding of the Commanding Officer of any county, that he call out the Militia of said county.)
34. To amend an act, passed in 1830, to authorise and direct the Public Treasurer to sell Public lands therein named, belonging to the State. (Directs the Treasurer to execute a deed for certain public lands sold by the State, recently belonging to Treasurer Haywood.
35. To alter the manner of appointing Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River.
36. Providing for the assignment of Dower and for the partition of the whole real estate of deceased persons where a part thereof lies in North Carolina and part in other States.
37. To incorporate the Salisbury Gold Mining Company.
38. Giving longer time to register grants of lands in this State, deeds of mesne conveyance, powers of attorney, &c. (Gives two years longer.)
39. Authorizing the several County Courts in this State to erect Poor Houses in their respective counties.
40. Extending the provisions of an act securing to the widows of intestates the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands where no kindred claim the same.
41. Giving the power to Regimental Courts Martial of laying off and altering the several Captains Districts within their Regiment.
42. To incorporate the Guilford Gold Mining Company.
43. An act to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company.
44. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Gold Mining Company.
45. To incorporate the Greensborough Gold Mining Company.
46. To incorporate the Catawba Gold Mining Company.
47. To secure the more perfect administration of justice in certain cases. [Provides that in all cases of felonious homicide, where the assault shall have been committed in one county, and the person assaulted, dies in another, the offender shall be punished where the assault is made. Also, provides that in all cases of felonious homicide, where the mortal shall have been committed within this State, and the person assaulted, dies without its limits, the offender shall and may be indicted and punished, in the county where the assault was made.]
48. To regulate retailers of spiritous liquors. [Imposes fine and imprisonment on such retailers as permit gaming in their establishments.]
49. Authorizing the Governor to grant certificates to the Trustees of Franklin Academy in the county of Macon.
50. To incorporate the Yadkin and Neuse Manufacturing Companies.
51. For the better regulation of the conduct of negroes, slaves and free persons of color. [Prohibits them from preaching or exhorting in public, or from acting as class leaders, &c.]
52. To authorize the building of a toll Bridge on Roanoke river, at the town of Weldon, and to incorporate a Company for that purpose.
53. To incorporate the Trustees of Raw[illegible] Academy of Fayetteville.
54. To authorize the Superior and County Courts of this State to compel plaintiffs in certain cases to give security for the costs of suit. [Provides that in cases of appeal from the decision of a single Justice, the County Court may require the plaintiff to give security, &c.]
55. To repeal in part an act passed in 1[illegible] regulating quarantine in this State. [Repeals that part which requires vessels to perform quarantine when they have free persons of color on board.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act for the better regulation of the town of Edenton.
2. To authorize Daniel Smith to erect two mills in the county of Jones.
3. To alter the time of holding two of the County Courts for the county of Buncombe.
4. To prevent summoning Grand Jurors to attend the County Courts of Hyde county.
5. To incorporate the Trustees of Jordan Academy in the county of Pitt.
6. Allowing compensation to Jurors in the county of Buncombe.
7. To amend an act, entitled, an act for the government of the town of Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank, and for other purposes.
8. To give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts for the county of Moore.
9. For the better regulation of the Courts of the county of Gates.
10. For the better regulation of the County Court of Macon.
11. To alter the location of the Register and Land Takers' Office, in the county of Brunswick.
12. To incorporate Harvey Neck Academy in the county of Perquimons.
13. To repeal part of an act passed in the year [illegible] prescribing the manner in which lands should be sold after be advertised for sale, for taxes in the county of Anson and Surry.
14. To establish Cool Spring Academy in the county of Robeson, and appoint the Trustees thereof.
15. To repeal the first and fifth sections of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to authorise the County Courts of Gates to appoint Wardens of the Poor, and to build a Poor and Work House, and for other purposes and to amend the same.
16. To prevent the falling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the channel of the South Yadkin in the county of Iredell.
17. To incorporate the Wayne county State Rock.
18. To alter the time of holding Elections in the county of Hertford.
19. To appoint lay days for fishing with [illegible] nets, &c. at New Inlet in the counties of Currituck and Hyde.
20. To repeal in part an act passed in 1829 providing for the compensation of Jurors for the [illegible]

of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Columbus
n Duplin.
To alter the time of holding two of the terms
the County Courts of Macon, and for the better
ulation of the same.
Providing for the better organization of the
tia of Chatham county.
To provide for the prompt payment of Jurors
the county of Currituck.
To incorporate a Light Infantry Company, in
county of Craven.
To incorporate a Light Infantry Company in
town of Edenton.
To repeal in part an act, passed in 1830, for
summoning the original venire to the County
rts of Randolph, Rockingham, Buncombe, Bruns-
ick and Chatham in future.
For the more convenient Administration of
tice in the County Courts of Cumberland and New
nover.
For the better regulation of the County Courts
Buncombe.
To provide for the compensation of certain
rors of the counties of Perquimans, Pasquotank
d Gates.
To repeal an act, passed in 1830, to amend an
altering the time of holding two of the terms of
County Courts of Lincoln.
To aid in making the Tennessee River Road
Macon county.
To incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining
mpany.
To incorporate the Charlotte Fire Engine Com-
y.
For the more convenient administration of
tice in the County Courts of Brunswick.
To incorporate Shiloh Academy in the county
Camden.
To incorporate the Wilkes county Volunteer
llery Company.
To appoint an additional place of sale in Hyde
nty.
For the better regulation of the town of Nix-
n, in the county of Pasquotank.
To incorporate Contentnea Academy, in the
nty of Pitt, and to appoint the Trustees thereof.
To authorise the County Court of New Hano-
to have the records of said county transcribed,
d to make copies of said transcribed records evi-
ce in all suits of Law and Equity in this State.
To prevent the falling of timber in Haw River,
Guilford and Rockingham counties, and Mair's
k in Guilford county.
To extend the provisions of an act passed at
last session of the General Assembly, chapter
concerning those persons who are interested in
each and marshy lands lying in the county of
ntuck.
Making compensation to tales jurors in the
nty of Bladen.
To amend an act, passed in 1826, to amend
act, passed in 1825, directing the manner in which
ntables shall be hereafter appointed in the coun-
of Sampson.
To authorize the Justices of the County Court
Northampton to employ a suitable person to trans-
be a part of the records of said county.
To authorize William M. Davidson, to erect
ate or Gates on his land across the road leading
ough his plantation on Jonathan's creek in Hay-
d county.
To incorporate a Light Infantry Company in
town of Plymouth.
Allowing compensation to the Jurors of the
nty and Superior Courts of Northampton.
To incorporate Flea Hill Academy in the
nty of Cumberland.
To abolish the offices of County Trustee and
asurer of Public Buildings, in the counties of
mond, Columbus, and Sampson.
To prevent obstructions to the passage of fish
Tar or Pamptico River.
For the better regulation of a Light Infantry
mpany in the county of Beaufort called the Wash-
on Guards.
To incorporate the "United Brothers Library
ety," in the county of Lenoir.
To authorise the erection of mills on Big Ivy
k in the county of Buncombe.
To incorporate a Volunteer Company called
Beards Creek Guards.
To prevent the falling of timber in or other-
obstructing the channel of Hunting Creek, in
counties of Rowan and Iredell.
For the better government of the Washing-
Toll Bridge Company.
For the better regulation of the Militia of Hay-
d county.
To incorporate the Bertie Legion.
To incorporate the 'Jackson Mounted Guards,'
mpson county.
To alter the mode of keeping in repair the
ets in the village of Chapel Hill.
To appoint an additional place of public sale
county of Rutherford.
To authorise the County Court of Richmond
ty to transcribe and record certain papers in the
of the County Court clerk.
To authorise Wilson Reed, of the county of
umans to erect two Gates across the public
ading through his farm, along the bank of
Albemarle Sound.
Amendatory of an act passed in 1830, in
on to the appointment of Commissioners to su-
tend the erection of a Court House in the coun-
Burke.
To amend an act passed in the year 1818 en-
an act to establish the town of New Salem on
nds of Benj. Marman, Esq. on the east side of
River in Randolph county.
To allow compensation to the jurors of the
ty and Superior Courts of the county of Macon.
To amend in part, an act passed in the year
entitled an act to compel the Trustees of
, Chowan and Robeson counties, to pay the
m in preference to other claims so far as respects
unty of Moore.
Concerning the county Court of Orange.
To prevent obstructions to the passage of fish
anuse creek in Camden county.
For the better regulation of the county Court
atham.
Directing the manner in which Constables shall
after be elected in the county of Stokes.
To incorporate two companies of Light Infan-
the county of Pitt.
For the relief of William Simpkins of Craven
ty.
To authorise the county Court of Guilford to
nt overseers and hands to clean out the chan-
of the Rocky Fork of Haw River in Guilford
y.
To repeal in part an act passed in the year
to provide for the payment of Jurors in the
ies of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Colum-
and Duplin.
To repeal an act, passed in the year 1827,
ed an act to compel the Sheriff of Burke coun-
give written summons to the Jurors of said
y.
To incorporate three Light Infantry Compa-
and one Company of Cavalry, in the county of
combe.
To appoint an additional place of public sale,
county of Rutherford.
For the better regulation of the town of Tar-
gh, in Edgecombe county.
To extend the provisions of an act passed in
to establish a Poor House in Person county.
To alter the time of holding the Superior
for the county of Haywood.
Respecting the toll to be paid by horsemen
ossing Beard's Bridge on the Yadkin River, in
n county.
For the better regulation of the town of
sborough, in Wayne county.

85. To incorporate three companies of Light Infantry in the county of Lenoir.
86. To extend the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Washington.
87. To incorporate Tick Creek Academy, in the county of Chatham.
88. For the better regulation of the county Courts of Haywood.
89. To compel the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts and other officers of the county of Moore, to keep their respective offices at the Court House of said county.
90. To extend an act, passed in the year 1830, entitled, 'an act to authorise Major J. Clarke, or him and his associates, to build a toll bridge across Pungo river, at Loghouse Landing.'
91. To prevent the falling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the run of Catharine Creek and Warwick's Swamp, in Gates county.
92. To incorporate the Oxford Volunteer Company.
93. To establish the dividing line between Duplin and Wayne counties.
94. Giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Montgomery county, of all pleas and prosecutions of the State.
95. To incorporate the Rowan Troopers.
96. To appoint Commissioners to lay off a road from Neill Howard's mill in Wilkes county, up Elk creek to the Ashe county line.
97. To prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Neuse and Trent Rivers.
98. To raise a fund to establish free Schools in the county of Johnson, and for the management thereof.
99. In addition to an act, passed at the last session, in relation to the burning of the records of the county of Hertford.
100. To alter the manner of appointing Inspectors for the town of Wilmington.
101. To compel the Clerk of the Superior Court and the Register of Northampton county, to keep their respective offices in the town of Jackson.
102. Amendatory of the act to authorise and point out the method how the road commonly called the State Road, running through the county of Haywood may hereafter be altered.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution approving of the measures of the Administration and recommending General Andrew Jackson for re-election.
2. Appropriating $5,000 for the restoration of the Statue of Washington, by Bali Hughs of New York.
3. Authorizing the Governor to request of the United States a supply of Cavalry arms.
4. Directing that the papers belonging to the Public Offices which were thrown into confusion by the destruction of the State House, be collected and properly filed.
5 Directing the printing of the Report of the Committee of Finance, on the state of the Public Treasury.
6 Allowing compensation to certain Jurors in the county of Buncombe.
7. Authorizing the burning of Treasury notes.
8. Authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to collect, if possible, a connected copy of the old Journals, the only copy owned by the State having been burnt in the Capitol.
9 Authorizing the Public Treasurer to procure $5,000 in specie change.
10. In favor of Wilson Carter.
11. In favor of Daniel Goulding.
12. In favor of the heirs of Colin Mac Rae.
13 In favor of Wm. Thompson, Sheriff of Wayne.
14. In favor of Luke G. Lamb, Sheriff of Camden.
15. In favor of Samuel W. W. Vick, Sheriff of Nash county.
16. In favor of John M. Allen, Sheriff of Montgomery county.
17 In favor of Willkings & Co. of Fayetteville.
18. In favor of William Austin and David Carson.
19. In favor of Judge Swain and Attorney General Saunders.
20. In favor of Marmaduke Powell.
21 In favor of Elizabeth Forbis.
22. In favor of John MacRae.
23. In favor of William Brower.
24. In favor of Robert Ray.
25. In favor of J hn Bryson.
26. In favor of Nevin Clarke.
27. In favor of Jacob Caler.
28 In favor of Byrum W Bell.
29 In favor of Leslie Gilliam.
30. In favor of Thomas Bragg.
31. In favor of Green B Palmer.
32. In favor of William T Pristwood.
33 Appointing an agent to collect evidence and attend to the surveying of the lands which are the subject of a suit in the Supreme Court.

New York, January 10.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the Havre, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 23d inclusive, and are indepted to Capt. Depeyster for *Galignani's Messenger* of the latest date.

The most important intelligence is that of the creation by the King of France of 36 *Peers for life*, in order to carry the bill in the House of Peers, for the abolition of an hereditary Peerage.

The Cholera in England, still was confined to Sunderland, and there caused little havoc. Its characteristic on the Continent was rapidity of extension, after it had appeared. Of this characteristic, at Sunderland, it seems wholly divested—spreading slowly, and not very fatally. The Paris Constitutionnel states that letters had been received from London, containing the intelligence of the cholera having made its appearance on board of vessels in the Docks. The London papers, which are vigilant observers on such occasions, are quite silent on this piece of news; it may therefore be set down among the unfounded rumors of the day.

The Reform question and the meeting of Parliament were still in suspense. A further prorogation of Parliament was determined on, but for how long was not ascertained. The *Times* insists that the only alternative for ministers, is a creation of Peers; and that to talk of carrying the bill by conversions was all "*babble.*"

Cholera.—The official Bulletin from Sunderland, of the 17th Nov. gives—

	Diarrhœa.	Ordinary cholera.	Malign't do.
New cases	10	4	4
Cured	10	3	1
Sick	36	12	6
			Dead 1

A letter from the Sheriff of Sunderland of the 17th, says that none of the persons attending the sick have been seized with the disease.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The news from Sunderland is unfavorable. A letter from that place dated the 17th says, "I arrived at the instant of the meeting of the Commission of health, and I am sorry to say there are six sudden deaths, and many bad cases. Every body maintains that the disease is not contagious, because no person attached to the sick has been infected. It is said there are also more cases at Stockton and New Castle.—There are not, after all, more deaths here than are common at this season, perhaps less."

LATER STILL.—By the ship Alfred, Capt. Barstow, arrived last night from Cadiz, we have received files of Cadiz papers up to the 26th, and Gibraltar to the 24th of November. Vessels from Gibraltar were compelled to perform quarantine at Cadiz.

"ALLICANT, Nov. 12.—We are officially advised, by the Eastern post, of the arrival at Port Mahon of an American sloop of war from the Black Sea, having lost 24 men on her voyage by the cholera, and 11 indisposed. It appears the commander of the sloop had stopped at an uninhabited Island in the Black Sea, landed his crew, cleansed and fumigated the vessel.—The Board of Health at Mahon are of opinion, the 11 infirm have not the cholera; notwithstanding which, the sloop was not admitted to the Lazaretto, but sent round to a cove in the Island, under the observation of the Board of Health.

The gentleman, to whom we are indebted for the above communication, supposes, that the ship, mentioned in it, is the John Adams frigate which conveyed Commodore Porter to Constantinople; and that after landing the Commodore, she entered the Black Sea for the purpose of visiting Odessa."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1832.

Our Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last, after a session of 55 days, during which 55 Public and 102 Private Acts, and 33 Resolutions, were passed. Of the proceedings of the last three days of the session, we have as yet no account, except what is afforded by the list of Acts and Resolutions passed, which will be found in full in this paper.

The session will probably be deemed more remarkable for what it has *not*, than for what it *has* done. And yet among the measures adopted are some of considerable interest, some calculated to raise the character, and others to improve the condition, of the State.—Of the former class, the most conspicuous, and the one on which we congratulate our readers, is the Resolution authorising the employment of Mr. Hughes, to repair the Statue of Washington. From what we have heard, we have no doubt of his ability to accomplish the work. But even should he unfortunately fail, the effort will be as creditable to the State, as the refusal to make it would have been disgraceful. We are gratified to find that the resolution met with but little opposition, and that that was founded upon a doubt, of the feasibility of the work.

The other class, of acts for the improvement of the State, embraces only, we believe, the three acts incorporating Rail Road Companies. These, if they could be promptly carried into effect, would open a thousand new sources of wealth to North Carolina, and speedily place her in a condition of prosperity such as she has never known, and never can know, until something of the kind shall have been accomplished.

The Rt. Rev. LEVI S. IVES has just closed his official visit to the Congregation of St. John's Church in this town. The services on the occasion have been deeply interesting and very numerously attended. Fifty-two persons were presented by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Buxton, and admitted by the Bishop to the Rite of Confirmation. But one sentiment has obtained in this section with respect to the newly consecrated Bishop, and that highly creditable to himself and auspicious to the cause of Religion within the State.

We ought sooner to have noticed the return of the Rector of this Parish from his arduous mission. The success attending his efforts to raise a fund for rebuilding the Church, we understand, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and hopes are entertained, that the sum now on hand will effect the object without further appeals. The Rector expresses himself in the most animating terms on the subject of his reception in the Churches, and we are gratified to learn that a Journal of his tour is in progress, embracing a comparative view of the present state of the Episcopal Church with that of various Denominations in the region extending from Portsmouth in the East to Buffalo in the West.

Congress.—The United States Bank and the Tariff are now both fairly before Congress. The former, in the language of the National Intelligencer, "has thrown itself upon the country;" and we may be permitted to hope that the country will sustain and cherish it. The memorial asking a renewal of the Charter which expires on the 4th of March, 1836, has been presented to both Houses; in the Senate, by Mr. Dallas, in the House of Representatives by Mr. McDuffie. In the Senate, it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne, and Johnston. In the other House, on a motion to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, which is known to be favorable to the renewal of the Charter, a long and interesting debate occurred, in which about twenty members participated. The motion was finally carried, by a vote of 100 to 90. This question is second in importance only to that of the Tariff, and will no doubt occupy a large portion of the present session. That the bill for renewal will pass both Houses, we believe no one doubts, but it cannot pass by such a majority as to place it beyond the President's *veto*. Whether that will be exerted, is yet matter of conjecture.

The Tariff subject was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay, in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced; and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

In advocating this resolution, Mr. Clay made a very able speech of two hours in length. The U. S. Telegraph says, he "developed, in an able and distinct manner, his views upon the tariff. He assumed that the public debt, for all practical purposes, was already paid, and urged the necessity of an immediate reduction of the taxes to the amount of seven millions at least. This, he proposed to do, by repealing all duties, as his resolution suggests, on all articles, silks and wines excepted, which do not come into competition with articles of American production. He insists that the Secretary's estimate of the amount of the duties, is erroneous, and assumed twenty-five instead of thirty millions, as a fair average. Seven millions will leave a fixed revenue of eighteen millions to be raised on the protected articles. This, he represented, to be a ground of compromise upon which all parties should unite."

Mr. Hayne replied in a few words, and moved to postpone the subject to the 16th inst. which was carried. We shall endeavor to publish these speeches, and some others from among the many which will probably be delivered upon the same subject.

The Apportionment bill, another exciting question, has been introduced. It provides for one Representative for every 48,000 of Federal numbers. This would give to the House of Representatives 237 members, an increase of 24. This appears to us to be entirely too large a body for any good purpose. North Carolina will have, if this ratio is adopted, her present number of 13 members, and a fraction of 15,885. A Ratio of 49,000 would give her the same number, and a fraction of only 2,885. No ratio short of 53,000 would reduce the present number of Representatives. Several propositions have already been made to change the ratio as fixed in the bill.

The Magistrate of Police of Fayetteville has forwarded the sum of $875, collected in that town for the relief of the Sufferers by the recent fire in this city, with an intimation of some further assistance. This is indeed most creditable to the philanthropy of that place, when their own destitute situation is borne in mind. The promptitude displayed by the people of Fayetteville, in their endeavors to alleviate the distress of others, is the surest evidence that the generous bounty showered upon them, was worthily bestowed, and is gratefully remembered.—*Ral. Reg.*

[An additional amount of $194 20, has since been collected, making a total of $1069 20. The immense loss by our own recent calamity, must be taken into consideration, as accounting for the smallness of the sum.]

Editor Observer.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following is the arrangement of the Circuits for 1832:

	Spring.	*Autumn.*
Edenton,	Judge SWAIN,	Judge DONNELL,
Newbern,	MARTIN,	STRANGE,
Raleigh,	DANIEL,	NORWOOD,
Hillsborough,	STRANGE,	MARTIN,
Morganton,	DONNELL,	SWAIN.

Raleigh Star.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by Gurdon Deming Esq., Mr. THOMAS TRIPLER, of the City of New York, to Miss JULIA, eldest daughter of Capt. Norman McLeod, of this place.

☞ The communication from Wadesborough, of a marriage, is inadmissible, because anonymous.

DIED,

In this County, on Friday last, after a short illness, Col. JOHN HODGES, a gentleman of vigorous mind and extensive influence. A large family and connexion are left to regret his loss.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 6 a 7. Beeswax 16. Coffee 15 a 17. Cotton 7¾ a 8. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 1 50 a 1 65. Flour 4 25 a 5 25. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 37½. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 15 a 20. Salt 75 a 80. Wheat 75 a 80. Whiskey 27½ a 30.

MOLASSES.

24 Hhds. prime new crop MOLASSES, just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 17. 63tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,

In his New Brick Building near Market Square,

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.

ALSO,

A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.

JNO. McARN.

January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand

CARRIAGE,

an elegant

BAROUCHE,

and one common Barouche.

J. McARN.

January 4, 1832. 63tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the first day of February next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, two handsome vacant LOTS of Land on the south side of Mumford street, adjoining each other, and lying next east of the Lots of T. J. Curtis, Esq. The Lots front on Mumford street 50 feet each, and run back about 137 feet. Terms made known at sale. By order of the owner.

H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*

January 17, 1832. 63-2w.

Notice.

THE Boat *ELIZA NEAL and FURNITURE*, attached to the Steam Boat John Walker, and used as a tender for the conveyance of freight, having been seized by the Cape Fear Navigation Company, agreeably to the provisions of its charter, for a forfeiture incurred by a refusal to pay the Tolls due thereon, the said Boat will be exposed to sale at the Campbellton Landing, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, to satisfy the debt due to the Company. Terms of Sale, cash.

GEORGE McNEILL,

Agent of the Cape Fear Nav. Company.

January 11, 1832. 63.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE next Session of the Subscriber's CLASSICAL SCHOOL, at his residence near Pittsborough, will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue the usual time. Due attention will be paid to the moral and religious instruction of Pupils. As the number is limited to *sixteen*, it is desirable that such as may wish to place Pupils under his care, would make early application.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session $65, payable in advance. The second Session of the year will begin the latter part of July.—No extra charge is made for those that remain during the vacation which occurs between the two sessions.

WM. H. HARDIN.

January 14, 1832. 63-4w.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 17. 63tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers having some time past sold at public auction, a LOT of LAND, corner of Old and Burges Street, known as the old Flour Ware-House Lot, and the said Lot proving upon investigation to be of different dimensions from those set forth in the plat then exhibited, and having an Alley appertaining to it, it becomes necessary to the satisfaction of all concerned, and to the final disposition of the property, that it should be resold. The resale will take place at the Market House, on Wednesday the 1st day of February next. Terms at sale.

JAMES DICKSON,
A. M. HOOPER,
Trustees of John Hogg.
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

January 17, 1832.—63-3t

S. M. WHEATON,
Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that he has arrived in town, and taken a room at the Planter's Hotel, where he purposes remaining for a few days. He requests those who wish to consult him, to apply as early as practicable, as his arrangements will not allow him to stop long. He will insert from one to a whole set of natural or artificial teeth; also clean, plug, file and extract, as well as regulate children's teeth. His charges are moderate, and if his services when rendered, do not prove satisfactory, there will be no charge made. He subjoins two certificates, from a number in his possession to satisfy such persons as may not have personal knowledge of his professional standing.

Raleigh, October 3d, 1831.

Mr. Sterling M. Wheaton, Surgeon Dentist, has within a few days operated upon my teeth and inserted from 15 to 20 plugs, and I take pleasure in affording him this testimonial of his superior skill in his profession. Without having any pretensions myself, to form an opinion as to any thing connected with the *science* of Dentistry, I feel enabled from my own experience to speak with some decision of his style of *operation;* and it is but justice to him to say, that I cannot easily conceive how he can be surpassed in the dexterity and ease, and as I believe, the fairness and fidelity, with which he accomplishes what he undertakes. While in this City, Dr. Wheaton has been much employed amongst the most respectable of our people, and I have reason to know that the opinion I have expressed respecting him, is generally entertained. I have strong confidence therefore, in recommending him to those who may require the assistance of a Surgeon Dentist.

GEO. E. BADGER.

Raleigh, October 14, 1831.

I have witnessed a variety of operations upon the Teeth, by Dr. Sterling Wheaton, and am satisfied they were performed with unusual skill and dexterity. Such of his patients as I have heard speak of his operations, have expressed themselves in strong terms of approbation.

JOHN BECKWITH, M. D.

January 14. 59 tf.

N. B. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, whenever requested.

American Rail Road Journal.

THE Subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the **AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.** A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

THE AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth,) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of Rail Roads and other works of Internal Improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of Rail Roads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS and NEWS matter of the **NEW-YORK AMERICAN,** *as prepared for that paper,* omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Rail Road Journal are THREE dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2 50 each per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,
No. 35, Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

New York American, tri-weekly.

The NEW YORK AMERICAN is now published THREE TIMES A WEEK, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. The arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business-men in the *country*, who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly American*; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at FIVE dollars per annum *in advance*,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor.

D. K. MINOR, *No 35, Wall st. N. Y.*

☞ The New York American is published DAILY at $10 per annum, and SEMI-WEEKLY, at $4 per annum, *in advance*, as heretofore, at No. 35 Wall street, New York. 68 2w

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, fine Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
ALSO,
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Patent Balances, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

1 pair Patent Balances, 1,500 lbs.
1 do do 400 do.
1 Jersey Wagon,
4 boxes Citron.

A. KIMBALL.

December 14. 58tf.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed All orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

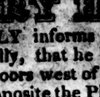
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.



PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.
Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

H. Mac Laurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

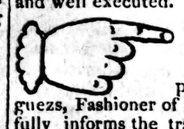
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.



To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

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18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the new Stand of HALL & JOHNSON.

Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. [40tf.]

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 541f.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

TAILORING.

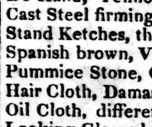
DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

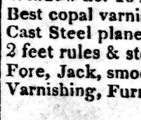
DUNCAN SMITH.



He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.



The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 541*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small and select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes,
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys,
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.,
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57-tf.

LIME.

100 Cask fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 20. 59tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1832,

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.

October 18.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55f

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

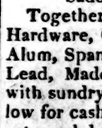
At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,



A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or streng scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
Cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Salpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf

DESIRABLE Fancy Dry Goods

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which were *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON

June 61.